

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH



Annual

Health Report

1965

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ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1965

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Denbigh

Mr. Mayor, Alderman and Councillors,

Mr. Aldrich and I have pleasure in presenting our combined report on the health of the Borough during 1965.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen of the various Committees, and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the officials and members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE MAYOR OF THE BOROUGH AND THE CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES DURING THE YEAR WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Mayor of the Borough:

January to May — Alderman Marsden Davies.

May to December — Alderman Ivor Watkins.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:

January to May — Councillor E. Cunnah.

May to December — Councillor G. D. Roberts.

Chairman of the Housing Committee:

January to May — Councillor R. Gwynn Hughes.

May to December — Councillor R. Gwyn Hughes.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	9,072 acres.
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1964)	8,410
Rateable Value	£222,956
Sum represented by a penny rate	£850

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 8,410 compared with 8,370 during 1964, an increase of 40.

Deaths

Comparability Factor 0.51

	<i>England and Wales 1965</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.5	20.33	18.6
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	10.37	9.3
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	0.47	0.36
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still- births)	15.7	30.3	23.4
Maternal mortality rate	0.25	NIL	NIL
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births)	19.0	23.44	16.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	24.2	17.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	NIL	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first 4 weeks	13.0	15.62	NIL
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	—	15.6	NIL
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	—	45.4	23.4

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1964 is shown in the first column for comparison.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1964	Sex	Total Under 4 wks.						65-	75 & over
			all ages 1965	4 wks. 1 yr.	15-	25-	35-	45-		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	1	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	M	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	5
All other accidents	—	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	75	M	79	—	1	1	—	5	22	34
	81	F	92	2	—	1	1	2	17	56

There were 171 deaths during the year compared with 156 the previous year, giving a death rate of 10.37 compared with 9.3 in 1964 and 11.5 for England and Wales. Of these, 129 occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

Cancer caused 30 deaths, mostly in the older age groups, 3 of these were cancer of the lungs and occurred in men in the 45-65 age group and one in a man over the age of 75.

There were 27 deaths due to vascular lesions of the nervous system.

Coronary disease and angina caused 30 deaths and 6 were due to hypertension with heart disease. Other heart diseases and other circulatory diseases caused 21 deaths.

There were 13 deaths due to pneumonia and 12 due to bronchitis and these occurred in people aged 55 and over.

There was one death due to a motor vehicle accident and 13 due to all other accidents which occurred as follows:—

In a female, aged 80, caused by a fractured femur due to a fall to the floor.

In a female, aged 68, caused by a fractured femur, but the cause was not fully or further disclosed.

In a female, aged 84, caused by shock and concussion due to falling downstairs.

In a female, aged 78, caused by a fractured femur but cause was not fully or further disclosed.

In a female, aged 76, caused by a fractured femur sustained in a fall to the floor.

In a female, aged 64, caused by a fractured femur due to falling off a chair to the floor.

In a male, aged 84, caused by fractured humerus due to falling to the floor.

In a female, aged 78, caused by a fractured femur due to a fall to the floor.

In a female, aged 77, caused by fractured ribs due to fall to the floor.

In a female, aged 75, caused by a fractured femur due to a fall to the floor.

In a male, aged 85, caused by a fractured femur due to falling downstairs.

In a female, aged 30, caused by cerebral hæmorrhage due to a combination of drugs.

In a female, aged 84, caused by a fractured femur due to a fall to the floor.

Still-Birth Rate

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 30.3 compared with 23.4 the previous year and compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of still births was 4 compared with 3 in 1964. The cause of these still-births were as follows:

Hydrocephalus in a male child

Cause not known in a male child

Anencephaly and meningocele in a female child

Anencephaly in a male child

Infant Death

The Infant Mortality rate was 23.4 compared with 16.0 in 1964, and 19.0 for England and Wales.

The actual number of deaths was 3 compared with 2 the previous year. One baby died aged 6 months, and death was due to gastro-enteritis with convulsions. One baby died, aged 15 minutes, and death was due to prematurity. One baby died, aged 17 hours, and death was due to atelectasis and prematurity.

The Health Visitors report that death appeared in each case to be unavoidable, but in one case, the family had transfered to better accommodation one week before the child died and in one case the housing conditions were not good and it is difficult to say if better housing would have made any difference in this case.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of Nil compared to Nil in 1964 and 0.25 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.14

Actual number of births registered	165
(79 males and 86 females)	
Number of births relating to residents	128
(70 males and 58 females)	

Expectant mothers from the surrounding districts come to the Denbigh Infirmary for their confinement and some are admitted to St. Asaph Maternity Hospital Unit. This is the reason that more births are registered in the area than relate to residents.

The births were classified as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	69	55	124
Illegitimate	1	3	4
TOTAL	70	58	128

	<i>England and Wales</i>		
	1965	1965	1964
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	18.1	15.22	14.9
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	17.35	17.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	3.1	10.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1965 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1964 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total 1964	Total 1965	Under 1 year	1-5 years	6-15 years	16-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	65 and over	age unknown
Scarlet Fever	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	14	106	4	52	50	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	13	—	5	6	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	47	128	4	58	56	—	5	3	1	1

The total number of cases notified in the area was 128 compared with 47 in 1964. There were no cases of Scarlet Fever. Measles accounted for 106 cases compared with 14 the previous year. Of these 4 occurred in children under school age, 52 in children between the ages of 1 and 5, and 50 in the 6 to 15 age group. One case of Whooping Cough in a child aged between 1 and 5 years was notified compared to 8 last year. There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia in a person aged 26, and there was a case of Erysipelas in an adult.

13 cases of Dysentery were notified but these cleared up in six weeks. These occurred in school children, except in 2 cases. The first case was in an adult who had suffered from diarrhoea for some months and eventually called in her doctor. Following bacteriological examination she was found to be suffering from dysentery. The other cases followed on this notification.

The Head Teacher of a school reported 3 cases of Measles, but only one of these had been notified by a doctor.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1965.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Number on Register on 1st January, 1965	50	26	1	4	81
Number on Register on 31st December, 1965 ...	54	23	1	5	83

One case of Pulmonary tuberculosis was added to the register coming from another area. The following cases were removed from the register:—

Left the area	2
Cured	3

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

These are given altogether in the one injection, usually referred to as the 'Triple' injection. Three injections are given at monthly intervals from the age of two to three months and a booster dose at eighteen months. At the ages of five and ten years further booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus are given.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year:—

<i>Born in year</i>	<i>PRIMARY</i>			<i>BOOSTER</i>		
	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
1965	43	43	43	—	—	—
1964	57	56	57	36	35	36
1963	8	8	8	54	52	54
1962	—	—	—	11	10	11
1958-61	3	2	3	119	13	67
1948-57	—	—	—	12	2	12
TOTALS	111	109	111	232	112	180

Against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is used and three doses of three drops in syrup or on a lump of sugar are given at monthly intervals from the age of six to seven months. A further booster dose is given at the age of five, i.e. on school entry.

These four can now be given at the same time, but at the Clinics, the 'Triple' is given followed by the 'polio' in young children, but with those not commencing immunisation proceedings until a later age, consideration may be given to the injection and 'lump of sugar' at the same time. At school entry, both are given together which saves a further visit to the school by the Medical Officer, or a visit to the clinic for the school child. The number given protection against this disease during the year was:—

<i>Born in year</i>	<i>PRIMARY</i>			<i>BOOSTER</i>		
	<i>Quadrilin</i>	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>	<i>Quadrilin</i>	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>
1965	2	11	17	—	—	—
1964	—	17	66	—	5	—
1963	—	5	26	—	2	3
1962	—	3	6	—	1	1
1958-61	—	2	9	—	3	108
1948-57	—	2	14	—	2	66
TOTALS	2	40	138	—	13	178

Against Smallpox

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out between the first and second year.

The number vaccinated during the year was:—

0-3 months	1
3-6 months	3
6-9 months	9
9-12 months	4
1 year	42
2-4 years	7
5-14 years	—
15 years +	3

TOTAL 69

When attending schools for medical examination, I find that the majority of children seen are due for booster doses, and only few require to commence immunisation procedures at the age of five years. Amongst those not immunised, the reason given has been that the parents are against this protection or have not been sufficiently interested to take the baby to the doctor's surgery or clinic for this. The efficacy of immunisation is proved and it is up to the parents to see that their children are protected.

Tuberculosis

All contacts to notified cases are followed up by a visit from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and she arranges for the children to be tested and receive B.C.G. vaccination. All school children from the age of twelve to thirteen years attending the senior schools are offered this protection. Parental consent is obtained for the testing and vaccination and my impression is that parents are giving this consent more readily and the children have come to accept this immunisation procedure along with the others. Again, it is up to the parents to see that the children are vaccinated.

If the result of the test is 'positive' this means that the child has been in contact with the tubercle bacillus and may have had small doses and become immune. In order to make sure that the disease is not present, it is most important for this matter to be followed up. This is done by referring the child to the Chest Clinic for further investigation, or by asking the complete family to attend the Mass Radiography Unit for an X-ray. Neighbours should also accompany them and especially the older generation in whom one can find Tuberculosis and the condition is not known to them.

During the year, the Denbigh Grammar School and Caledfryn School were visited for the purpose of testing children aged 13 years and over, and where necessary, giving B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children tested, etc. at these schools was as follows—these figures include children from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who attend these schools.

	<i>Grammar School</i>	<i>Caledfryn School</i>
Number of children tested	80	45
Number of children found to be positive	19	6
Number of children found to be negative	56	39
Number of children given B.C.G. vaccination ...	56	39

Mass Radiography Unit

The following figures show the number of persons who attended at the Unit for X-ray examination during the year and include persons from Ruthin and Aled Rural Districts.

Number examined	412
Number of visits	14
Average attendance per visit	29

The type of examinee was as follows:

General population volunteers	386
Contacts	26
Scholars	—
Factory Groups (non industrial) .	—

The reports from the unit are confidential and only the patient's doctor is allowed to have these. I find this position very difficult because I do not know who has been diagnosed as a case of T.B. and I am unable to carry out any investigations to prevent the spread of infections etc. The case may be notified eventually but there is the possibility of the patient not attending his doctor for some time and may be working in close proximity to others, using the same telephone, working in food premises etc.

Number of visits paid by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases and disinfection:—69.

Care of the Aged

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

One case was admitted to Rhyddfan, Ruthin, under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, at the end of 1964. Application for the extension of this order was made early in January, 1965, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, and application had to be made every 3 months to detain him in the Home. The family refused to have him home again as he was aged and very difficult to cope with.

Meals on Wheels

This service has continued in the Borough and tribute must be paid to all the ladies who so willingly give of their time and energy to help run this successful venture. Those receiving meals are full of praise, not only for the dinners, but for the comfort which they

derive from the visits which help in relieving the loneliness which is felt by the aged and handicapped.

The Darby and Joan Club is very flourishing and gives great pleasure to all the members.

Several voluntary organisations are taking interests in the welfare of the aged and supply food parcels, coal, etc., especially at Christmas time. This service is greatly appreciated.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The number of food premises in the area comprise the following businesses, etc.

Food Shops	70
Bakehouses	4
Public Houses	17
Cafes	8
School Canteens	6
Factory Canteens	6
Sausage Manufacturers	8
Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	4

The major food shops and cafes were inspected at least once during the year. No. of visits made:—41. When last inspected all food premises were found to comply with the Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

The following unsound food was surrendered.

Meat at slaughterhouses	not recorded
Meat at retail shops	67 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products including canned meat	39 lbs.
Fish	1 lb.
Fruit and vegetables	118 lbs.
Other foods	128 lbs.

Food Sampling

This is carried out by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for Denbighshire County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority.

We thank Mr. D. Hugh Owens for permission to include the following report:

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-standard</i>
MILK	11	11	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Oatmeal	1	1	—
Sausages	2	2	—
Vinegar	1	—	1
Tinned Mixed Vegetables ...	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Soft Drink	1	1	—
Beer	2	2	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—
TOTALS	23	22	1

Of the twenty-three samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, only one was the subject of an adverse report. This was a sample of vinegar which contained a very small proportion of sodium chloride which was not declared on the label. The manufacturers were written to and they gave an undertaking to correct this omission on future labels.

SALE OF ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream	30
No. of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	Nil

No samples of ice-cream were taken during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

The following water samples were sent for bacteriological examination:—

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Denbigh Water Co.	36	31	5
Henllan Village	10	9	1
N.W. Counties Mental Hospital Supply, untreated to properties along supply main	11	3	8
County Council Small Holdings	7	3	4
Private Supplies and wells ...	12	3	9

No. of inspections made in connection with water supplies ... 129

On April 1st 1965, the West Flintshire and West Denbighshire Joint Water Board assumed control of all water supplies in the area other than the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital supply from Bryn Brân. As indicated on previous page, this water is supplied untreated to a number of properties along the water main from the reservoir to the treatment works.

Dwellings in high parts of the town again experienced an inadequate supply of water due to the difficulty experienced by the Water Co. in pumping sufficient water to the high level tank in the Castle. The Water Board has undertaken a scheme to provide additional pumping capacity to this high level tank and it is hoped that this difficulty has been remedied.

Henllan water undertaking now uses original reservoir water supplemented by a bulk supply from the Aled R.D.C. mains. The village has been provided with new water mains, work on this project was completed during the year.

The Water Board has taken over the preparation of schemes to bring an adequate supply of water to certain rural parts of the area. The areas concerned comprise (a) the Glyn and Bryn y Gwynt including Ystrad Road which can be supplied from Ruthin R.D.C. mains; (b) The farms at present supplied by the County Council Small Holdings Supply, which could be better supplied from an extension of the Henllan Water Supply and (c) properties in the north east of the Borough which also require an improved supply.

SWIMMING POOL

The swimming pool situated at Brondyffryn was again well patronised by local residents, children and visitors. It is gratifying to record that the schools now provide their pupils with the opportunity of attending the pool for swimming instructions.

Brondyffryn Swimming Pool is owned and operated by the Council and is provided with efficient continuous filtration, and chlorination equipment.

Regular samples of water were taken from the pool during use and proved satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Population—8,410 Area—9,072 acres
Estimated weekly tonnage—60 tons refuse.

Refuse is collected weekly from approximately 2,198 dwellings in the Borough and from approximately 400 other premises includ-

ing Offices, Shops, Business Premises, Factories, Schools, Hospitals Halls and Churches etc. Waste paper, cardboard, ferrous and non ferrous metals are salvaged so far as possible and sold by the Council. All the refuse produced at the North Wales Counties Hospital for Nervous Diseases is now removed by the Council.

Excluding the refuse from the North Wales Counties Hospital, some 3,000 dust bins are emptied each week. A number of premises are without proper dustbins or have dustbins of insufficient size to contain one week's refuse. Checks over many years reveal this number at any time to be between 150-250. Missing bins are replaced by oil drums, tea-chests and other unsatisfactory containers. These are difficult to empty, cause injury to the refuse collectors and waste time and money.

Refuse is collected from the rear of premises. This involves double journeys to replace the bins when emptied. A very large number of "long hauls" are involved and to save time "skips" are used. The use of these skips is objectionable and there are frequent complaints of dust, ashes and paper being spilled or blown from the "skips". There are approximately 120 dwellings having no rear access, where the bin has to be carried through the house.

The number of dwellings serviced has grown steadily. 53 new dwellings were added to collection schedules in 1965. A further 500 dwellings are proposed for development during the next five years. The character of refuse collected is changing, the ash content has fallen and paper, plastics and light bulky materials together with vegetable waste now form the main part of the refuse. The refuse to be collected has increased in volume to a greater extent than in weight. Test weighing shows that approximately 60 tons of refuse is collected each week.

Great difficulty has been experienced in engaging suitable labour to collect refuse recently. This is because the work is regarded as unpleasant, heavy and badly paid.

Two compression type vehicles and seven men including the two drivers are employed on refuse collection. The working week has been reduced from 42 to 40 hours per week from 3rd January 1966. Regular overtime is now worked to make good the lost time.

Seven men engaged as loaders on refuse collection left the job after only a short stay during 1965.

In view of the above difficulties it was resolved to try out a scheme for substituting paper sack containers for dustbins and 106 of the Council Houses were provided with holders and a regular supply of sacks. The scheme commenced on 7th April, 1965, and continues. After the first few weeks when various troubles were reported the trial has proved a success.

It has been found that this method provides a clean and dustless refuse collection service. The time taken to collect the estate dropped

from 11 man/hours to 4 man/hours. A considerable improvement in working conditions exists on this estate and the workmen employed are enthusiastic supporters of the scheme. The cost of the paper sacks has been offset by the time saved in collection of the refuse.

Other Aspects favourable to the scheme are noted.

1. The paper sack is a hygienic container for refuse.
2. Considerable reduction in noise during collection.
3. Reduces the hazard of accident and strain to the collectors.
4. Causes less wear on vehicles and clothing.
5. Eliminates the use of skips.
6. Eliminates defective bins and unauthorised containers.
7. Eliminates the risk of fire in the vehicle caused by hot ashes.
8. Reduces the nuisance from flies at dwelling house and refuse tip.

The Council therefore has resolved to introduce the paper sack container to the Borough and that the cost of the scheme be rate borne. The scheme will proceed in stages and an immediate start is to be made by replacing the bins in the Council Houses. The serviceable bins removed will be cleaned and used as a reserve for the Borough until the paper sack scheme is completed for all dwellings.

Capital Costs for complete scheme—

Cost of wall holders	31/-	each
Cost of fixing holders	5/9	each
Cost of wall units, 2,200	£3,410	0 0
Cost of fixing units, 2,100	£603	15 0
(100 already fixed)		
Allow for 200 stands	£170	0 0
Allow for 200 guards	£200	0 0
<hr/>		
Total cost of Installation	£4,383	15 0
<hr/>		

SALVAGE

Salvage collection and Sales — Weight and value

	FIREBOARD MIXED PAPER		PAPER	TOTAL
Weight	73 tons. 19 cwts.	34 tons. 12 cwts.	17 tons. 3 cwts.	125 tons 14 cwts.
Value	£757/19/9	£292/1/6	£154/7/0	£1,204/8/3

TABLE SHOWING COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL 1964-65

Cost of Service

1964-65	Total	£10,839
less income from salvage		£936
Nett cost of collection and disposal		£9,903

Population	8,410
Area	9,073 acres
Persons per acre	0.9
No. of vehicles	2
No. of men employed	9
Average haul to tip	3 miles
Nett cost of service	£9,903
Cost per 1,000 population	£1,167
Estimated tons per annum	3,120
Estimated cost per ton	£3/3/5

Record of nett annual cost

1960-61	...	£4,922	3	8
1961-62	.....	£4,612	9	3
1962-63	.....	£5,520	16	6
1963-64	.....	£6,245	1	2
1964-65	.....	£9,903	0	0*

* (Purchase of new lorry and tractor)

Refuse Disposal

The town refuse is taken to Meifod at Henllan for disposal by controlled tipping. Meifod was formerly a disused quarry and has been used as a controlled tip since 1932.

It is now estimated that only five years useful tipping time will be available at the quarry and a survey of possible alternative sites was made during the year. The result showed that there appears to be no comparable tipping sites available, and those noted would be quickly filled.

A sub-committee was appointed to deal with this matter and discussions were held with neighbouring authorities at officer level. The adjoining authorities reported the same difficulties in finding suitable tipping sites.

The Public Health Inspector and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee visited a Midlands Factory to see a demonstration of pulverising machinery. It was considered that the introduction of such a machine at Meifod would extend considerably the useful life of the tip.

The matter will be further considered in 1966.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Little progress has been made in the Slum Clearance programme. When new houses become available for re-housing it is hoped that further progress can be reported.

No. of houses repaired	19
No. of houses closed	1
No. of vacated houses demolished	3
No. of visits made in connection with Slum Clearance	48
No. of visits made re repairs to houses	54

The Councils Housing List and Points Scheme (revised 1964) continued to operate. All applicants are visited by the Public Health Inspector and a full investigation of the housing needs and circumstances of each applicant is made before points are awarded. The information gained and the points allocated are reported to the Housing Committee which lets the houses.

Inspections of Council Houses	39
Inspections re Housing Applicants	30

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Due to the pressure of other duties and staffing difficulties no progress has been made in effecting a survey to determine Improvement Areas under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964.

PARTICULARS OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

No. of visits to premises made in connection with Improvement Grant	112
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Standard Grants

Number of applications

(a) owner occupied	5	Approved	5
(b) Tenanted	3	Approved	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	8	Total approved	8
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Number of Grants paid

	5	owner occupiers
	1	tenanted
	<hr/>	
Totals	6	
	<hr/>	

Amount paid in Standard Grants	£756	10	4
Average grant per house	£126	1	8

Amenities provided

(1) Fixed baths	6
(2) Showers	Nil
(3) Wash hand basins	6
(4) Hot water supplies	6
(5) W.C.'s within dwellings	6
(6) Foodstores	6

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

No. of applications received	10
No. of applications approved	10
No. of dwellings improved	8
(a) owner occupied	3
(b) Tenanted	5

Amount paid in Discretionary Grants	£2,347	15	0
Average grant per house	£293	9	4

RAINFALL IN 1965 AT EGLWYSWEN, DENBIGH

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	0.25	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	0.06	T	0.63	0.28	0.15
2.	—	—	—	—	0.52	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.09
3.	—	—	0.31	—	0.12	—	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.09
4.	—	0.01	—	T	0.01	—	—	0.03	0.22	—	—	0.17
5.	0.03	0.01	—	0.04	—	—	—	T	0.39	—	—	0.17
6.	0.06	0.01	—	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.09	T	—	T	0.69
7.	0.19	—	—	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.18	—	0.31	—	0.31	0.06
8.	0.13	T	—	0.11	0.76	0.24	0.19	—	1.33	—	T	0.48
9.	0.86	0.02	—	0.25	—	—	0.04	—	0.27	—	—	1.00
10.	0.35	0.01	—	0.08	—	—	0.06	—	0.36	—	T	0.16
11.	0.08	0.05	—	0.20	—	0.05	T	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.23
12.	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.01	0.15
13.	0.33	T	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	0.07
14.	0.08	T	T	0.18	—	0.07	0.01	0.01	T	0.21	—	T
15.	0.13	—	0.12	0.06	—	0.21	—	—	0.19	0.03	—	0.05
16.	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.04	—	—	—	—	T	—	0.27	0.11
17.	0.34	0.02	T	0.24	0.44	0.17	—	—	0.46	—	0.04	0.21
18.	0.37	0.11	0.18	0.20	—	—	0.17	T	0.05	—	0.01	0.55
19.	0.35	0.05	0.03	T	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	T	T
20.	0.05	0.01	0.33	—	—	—	0.70	0.08	—	—	—	T
21.	0.22	—	0.35	—	—	1.24	0.33	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
22.	0.13	T	0.27	—	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.05	—	—	—	0.09
23.	0.10	0.02	0.07	—	0.22	0.09	0.48	0.02	0.01	—	0.34	0.04
24.	T	T	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.36	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.04
25.	0.04	—	0.32	0.12	—	0.02	0.01	T	0.18	—	0.36	—
26.	T	0.07	0.01	0.19	—	0.01	T	0.14	0.05	—	0.07	—
27.	—	T.S.	—	T	0.01	—	0.01	0.05	T	0.07	0.25	0.05
28.	T	0.38	—	0.03	—	0.07	0.12	T	0.04	0.01	0.44	0.03
29.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	0.21	—	0.40	0.18
30.	—	X	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.21	0.40	0.08	0.20	0.01
31.	—	X	—	X	—	X	T	—	X	0.30	X	0.30
TOTAL	4.33	0.81	2.33	2.01	2.22	2.49	3.46	1.26	4.58	1.46	3.39	5.20

Total for year 1962 24.55 inches
 Total for year 1963 21.67 inches
 Total for year 1964 22.07 inches

RAINFALL IN 1965 AT NORTH WALES HOSPITAL

Diameter of funnel of gauge — 4ins; Height of top of gauge above ground — 1 ft; Height of ground above sea level — 316 ft.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	.09	—	Sn.12	—	—	—	—	.02	—	.71	.19	.09
2.	.02	—	—	—	.32	—	—	.02	.03	—	.10	.06
3.	—	—	Sn.50	—	.13	—	—	.07	Tr.	.08	.06	.09
4.	—	.01	—	Tr.	.01	—	.05	.05	.17	—	—	.15
5.	—	.01	—	.05	—	—	Tr.	—	.10	—	—	.11
6.	.04	Tr.	—	.02	.03	.10	.04	.08	—	—	—	.39
7.	.17	—	—	.11	—	.09	.03	—	.30	—	.27	.10
8.	.14	—	—	.17	.44	.19	.14	—	.95	—	—	.24
9.	.68	Tr.	—	.20	—	—	.07	—	.23	—	—	.38
10.	.15	.01	—	.10	—	.03	.08	—	.65	—	—	.15
11.	.07	.03	—	.10	—	.04	.01	—	.01	—	.01	.22
12.	.03	.04	.04	.01	—	.04	.05	—	—	—	.02	.12
13.	.25	—	—	Tr.	—	—	.28	—	—	—	—	.08
14.	.07	—	—	.15	.01	.07	.03	—	—	.25	—	Tr.
15.	.13	—	.09	.06	—	.20	—	—	.22	—	—	.03
16.	.15	Tr.	.02	.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	.07	.08
17.	.19	.02	—	.07	.43	.16	—	—	.37	—	.05	.10
18.	.48	.11	.11	.06	—	—	.11	—	.08	—	.06	.44
19.	.29	.03	.02	—	—	—	.33	—	—	—	—	—
20.	.16	Tr.	.41	—	—	—	.61	—	—	—	—	—
21.	.21	.02	.30	—	—	1.08	.68	.12	—	—	.02	.03
22.	1.2	—	.20	—	.07	.05	.14	.03	—	—	—	.06
23.	.09	.02	.07	—	.13	.08	1.07	.13	Tr.	—	.14	.05
24.	—	—	.05	—	.07	.03	.02	.02	.02	.04	.16	.04
25.	.04	—	.25	.07	Tr.	.02	—	.32	.14	—	.31	—
26.	.01	.07	—	.30	.01	.04	—	Tr.	.05	—	.08	.02
27.	—	—	—	.30	.01	—	.01	.13	—	.02	.41	.05
28.	Tr.	.32	—	.03	—	.05	.11	.03	.03	.01	.27	.03
29.	—	Sn.	—	—	—	—	.10	—	.20	.03	.54	.12
30.	—	X	—	—	.02	—	—	.15	.24	.08	.18	—
31.	—	X	—	X	—	X	.01	.19	X	.17	X	.25
TOTAL	3.58	0.69	2.18	1.51	1.67	2.27	3.97	1.36	3.79	1.39	2.94	3.48

Days with												
.01 or more	22	12	13	16	12	16	21	14	17	9	18	26
.04 or more	19	4	11	12	7	13	15	9	13	6	15	22

Years Total ... 28.83

Total No. of days with .01 or more ... 196

Total No. of days with .04 or more ... 146

Tr. = Trace

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

MEAT INSPECTION

The Borough has four private slaughterhouses. Three are situated in the town area and the fourth is three miles distant at Henllan.

Meat killed in the Borough is distributed throughout North Wales, Birkenhead and Liverpool.

The following table shows the numbers of animals killed in Denbigh since the slaughterhouses were re-opened in 1954.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
1954 (July onwards) ...	359	124	826	4,199
1955	808	449	1,701	6,493
1956	869	425	1,784	8,122
1957	1,490	324	2,083	13,490
1958	1,738	349	3,008	13,798
1959	1,257	149	2,257	11,593
1960	929	91	1,842	22,341
1961	1,353	228	1,844	24,794
1962	1,313	336	2,035	19,728
1963	1,481	276	2,170	12,842
1964	1,645	114	1,905	10,418

STATISTICS RELATING TO ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED DURING 1965

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
No. killed	1,880	214	2,774	10,394
No. inspected	1,880	214	2,774	10,394
All diseases except conditions noted below (whole carcasses)	8	21	16	350
Carcases of which a part or organ was condemned		not recorded		
% number affected as above	0.42 %	9.8 %	0.58 %	3.4 %
Tuberculosis of whole carcass	nil	nil	nil	nil
Tuberculosis of parts of carcass ...	nil	nil	62	nil
% Primary Tuberculosis	nil	nil	2.3 %	nil
Cysticerci	2	nil	nil	nil

No horses are slaughtered within the Borough.

1194 visits were made at slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection

TABLE OF ANIMALS KILLED AT EACH SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Bod Idris, Henllan	1,270	214	630	3,422
120, Vale Street	395	—	2,009	4,785
92, Vale Street	109	—	133	1,137
Barkers Lane	106	—	2	1,050
TOTALS	1,880	214	2,774	10,394

HOURS OF REGULAR SLAUGHTERING

	<i>Henllan</i>	<i>120 Vale Street</i>	<i>92 Vale Street</i>	<i>Barkers Lane</i>
Sunday	8 a.m.-1.00 p.m.	8 a.m.-3 p.m.	—	9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Monday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	11 a.m.-7 p.m.	8 a.m.-3 p.m.	4 a.m.-7 p.m.
Tuesday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	10 a.m.-7 p.m.	1 p.m.-7 p.m.	—
Wednesday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	8 a.m.-7 p.m.	—	—
Thursday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	—	—	—
Friday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	—	6 p.m.-8 p.m.	—
Saturday	8 a.m.12 noon	—	—	—

At all other times 24 hours notice of slaughter is given. In practice it has been found that slaughtering tends to start and finish later than the times stated.

The services of the Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the meat on alternate Sundays, on evenings when the Inspector is attending committee meetings and during holiday periods is very much appreciated.

The Council make the following charges for meat inspected.

Cattle	2/6d. per head.
Calves	9d. per head.
Pigs	9d. per head.
Sheep	6d. per head.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations.

	<i>No. registered 1965</i>	<i>Total registered</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Offices	4	28	1
Retail Shops	6	72	14
Wholesale shops & warehouses	0	4	1
Catering Establishments etc. ..	0	7	4
Fuel Storage Depots	0	3	0
	10	114	20

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<i>Workplace</i>	<i>No. employed</i>
Offices	151
Retail Shops	310
Wholesale Departments	45
Catering Premises	37
Canteens	Nil
Fuel Storage depots	8
Total males	239
Total females	312
No. of accidents reported	Nil
No. of exemptions	Nil
No. of prosecutions	Nil

It is regretted that during the year owing to pressure of other duties only 26 visits were made to premises for the purpose of this Act. The visits were made mainly to premises at which it was proposed to carry out alterations to the structure or at which the establishment of a new business was proposed.

The occupiers of all registered premises have been circularised with notes and guidance on the provisions of the Act and have been strongly advised to purchase a copy of the General Guide obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

A further circular has been sent out to all registered premises during the year drawing attention to the Information for Employees Regulations 1965 which came into operation on 1st June, 1965.

A suitable light meter was not obtained until December therefore no measurements of the lighting of premises were made during the year. It is noted however that the lighting of the Council Offices does not generally achieve the I.E.S. Code suggested by the British Lighting Council and in this respect it would seem possible that the majority of offices and shops in the area will also need to improve their lighting arrangements.

It would seem to be desirable for lighting standards to be fixed by Regulations on the lines recommended in the above Code.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

January — December 1965

Investigations of water supplies	129
Examination and testing of new and existing drains	192
Investigations of nuisances	66
Supervision of Refuse Collection and Disposal	474
Infectious Diseases enquiries and disinfection	69

Disinfection of verminous premises	13
Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	112
Enquiries re Housing applicants	30
Inspection re Slum Clearance	48
Housing Repairs — inspections	54
Inspection of Council Houses	39
Visits to slaughter houses	1194
Visits to food premises	41
Inspection of factories	19
Investigation of Rodent Infestations	103
Inspection in connection with shops acts 1950	1
Inspection re offices, Shops and Railway premises Act ...	26
Noise Abatement	0
National Assistance Act visits	6
Caravan Sites Act	0
Inspection of petrol stores	13
Smoke observations	0
Abandoned vehicles	22

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough District is served by three sewerage systems and sewage treatment and disposal works and a brief comment on each is given below by Mr. R. G. Hughes, the Borough Surveyor.

(i) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT EGLWYSWEN

Statistics for year ending 31st December, 1965

Total quantity of crude sewerage treated ...	199,537,000 gallons
Average quantity treated per 24 hours	548,660 gallons
No of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst	2
Ditto taken by Dee and Clwyd River Board	4
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard	6

The high average flow to the Works is due mainly to an annual rainfall of 33.40 inches being an increase of some 50% approx. upon the rainfall during the previous 3 years.

The Consultant Engineers continued with the preparation of a scheme to enlarge the works and to extend the sewage system and on November 17th, 1965, an informal enquiry was held before an Inspector of the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(ii) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT HENLLAN

No. of samples of final effluent taken by the Dee and Clwyd River board	1
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard	1

(iii) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT THE GREEN

The small sewage treatment plant operating on the principle of settlement and surface irrigation functioned satisfactory during the year.

During the course of the coming year 1966 a scheme to discontinue the works and to connect the system to the Eglwyswen Treatment and Disposal Works at Eglwyswen will be prepared.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of Inspect- tions</i> (3)	<i>Number of Written Notices prosecuted</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by the Local Auth- orities	5	5	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Auth- ority	45	10	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	4	Nil	Nil
Total	54	19	Nil	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found — NIL REPORT

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred To H.M. By H.M.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Inspector	Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

NIL REPORT

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc. to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces etc. are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses.

When several specimens to diagnose dysentery had to be carried

out, specimens were accepted at the Hospital Laboratory at Rhyl and were collected at Denbigh Infirmary daily. This saved time and travelling for the Public Health Inspector.

Ambulance Service

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage during the year.

	<i>Denbigh</i>	<i>Ruthin</i>	<i>Llanrwst</i>	<i>Llangernyw</i>	<i>Cerrig-y-Drudion</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of cases conveyed	8,577	3,783	61	2,659	81	15,161
Total mileage ...	74,868	43,735	2,159	27,309	3,964	152,035
Number of ambulances per station	3	3	1	1	1	9
Whether manned by voluntary or full-time personnel	Full-time	Full-time plus voluntary assistance	Vol.	Full-time plus voluntary assistance	Vol.	

Sitting Case Cars — Taxis

<i>Number of Journeys</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Total mileage</i>
1,804	5,151	86,997

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Orthopædic Clinics

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopædic Hospital attend on the third Wednesday in each month.

Some patients from the Borough attend Orthopædic Clinics held weekly at Rhyl Hospital.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

School Ophthalmic Clinics

Clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment.

Some children from the Borough attend Ophthalmic Clinics held at Denbigh and St. Asaph Hospitals.

Child Guidance Clinics

Clinics are held as follows:

At Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

At Gatefield Clinic, King's Mills Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays and by appointment on Fridays.

Chest Clinic

This Clinic is held at the Infirmary, Denbigh, on Wednesday mornings by appointment.

Family Planning Clinics

Clinics are held as follows:

At Nant-y-Glyn, Colwyn Bay, on Mondays, between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.

At No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays, between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

County Council Clinic, Ffordd Las, Rhyl, on Wednesday evenings between 7 and 8 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics

This clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. at the Clinic, Middle Lane, and is well attended as can be seen from the following attendance figures.

<i>First Visits</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>	
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>	
121	115	137	2,009

The above figures include babies from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts.

Welfare foods are available during the clinic session. Foods are also obtainable from Miss Roberts, Y Bwthyn, Henllan.

Chiropody Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, by appointment. Patients are referred to this Clinic by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended at this Clinic during the year was as follows: —

Number on Register	59
Number of Sessions held	42
Number of Appointments made	264
Number of Appointments kept	206

The above figures include patients from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who also attend this Clinic.

Dental Clinics

No clinics were held for the examination and treatment of expectant mothers and toddlers during the year.

School children received treatment when necessary through the School Dental Service.

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district:

Health Visitors

Miss S. C. Evans	} The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. 289
Miss O. M. Hobson	
Mrs. O. M. Rees, transferred to Colwyn Bay 5/7/65	
Miss J. B. Angwin, commenced duties 1/12/65	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

District Nurses

Sister E. A. Price, 73 Vale Street, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 212.

Sister M. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn. (Ceased full-time duties 31/8/65 but employed in part-time capacity.)

Tel. No. Nantglyn 225.

Relief District Nurses

Sister M. Williams, Min-y-Coed, Rhewl.

Tel. No. Ruthin 254.

Sister J. Jones, Clydfan, Clawddnewydd.

Tel. No. Clawddnewydd 203.

School Health Attendant

The Schol Health Attendant visits all the schools in the area for the purpose of routine testing of children's vision and hearing. Children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a Consultant for further examination where necessary.

The number of children tested during the year was as follows:—

<i>Vision Sweeps</i>		<i>Audiometric Sweeps</i>	
Number of children tested ...	2,090	Number of children tested ...	3,624
Number satisfactory	2,020	Number satisfactory	3,470
Number of defects	70	Number of defects	154
Number for investigation ...	47	Number for investigation ...	—
		Number for observation ...	103

Domestic Help Service

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:—

Chronic Sick and T.B.	7
Other	5
Over 65 years of age	98

